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this time. The statement that the Piping Plovers of this region are without a complete breast band is an unpardonable slip, for they certainly do. Since the King Eider is found not uncommonly on Lake Ontario, and is an open water bird, it may well be that it may be found in some number in the lake off from Cleveland. It seems that the specimens of Snow Goose from Detroit and that vicinity are of the Lesser type. Of course the observation recorded was merely a record made with a high-power field glass and subspecific distinctions of the fineness presented by these geese was out of the question. It could only be determined that the birds were Snow Geese.

In Mr. F. H. Hall's article in the last Bulletin on Adirondack birds Mr. Eaton was quoted as stating that human occupancy is a menace to the bird life of those regions. It appears that the source of Mr. Hall's information was a misquotation of Mr. Eaton, who made a public correction of the statement which had come to the notice of Mr. Hall. Mr. Eaton agrees very closely with Mr. Hall's observations.

GENERAL NOTES.

A GOLDEN EAGLE IN MIAMI COUNTY, OHIO. The rare occurrence of the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) east of the Mississippi River justifies the publication of any such records. On November 3, 1905, a fine adult female was captured about five miles of Troy, Miami county. It could not fly owing to a broken wing received from a shot wound received sometime previous. The bird was kept alive for two months and a half in the hope that the wing might recover, but since the humerus was broken in two, and although nature heroically endeavored to repair the fracture by putting out great knots of bony tissue on the broken ends, the effort was futile. The bird persistently picked off all bandages for the support of the broken wing. During its captivity we fed it beef, with an occasional rabbit. It could dispose of a rabbit in a remarkably short time. The confinement did not seem to affect its appetite, for that never failed. It was very attractive on account of its general beauty, but especially on account of the brilliance of its hazel-brown eyes. We were further interested to observe that it did not defend itself with its hooked bill but with its powerful talons. It was identified by an old taxidermist as a young Bald Eagle, but the entirely feathered tarsus proclaimed it a Golden Eagle beyond doubt, to say nothing of the cowl of golden-brown feathers and the fact that the basal two-thirds of the tail was white, and the outer one-third was very dark brown. Finally realizing that the wing would not heal, and knowing that there must be a

great deal of pain from the compound fracture, we chloroformed it, and now its mounted skin graces the taxidermy collection of the Troy High School.

G. C. FISHER.

Troy, Ohio.

AN OVEN-BIRD AT SEA. August 30, 1906, when the fast French steamer La Province, enroute from Havre to New York, was about 200 miles from Nova Scotia, an Oven-bird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) flew alongside for quite a while, apparently wanting a place to rest but afraid of the many passengers on the decks. The ship's latitude and longitude were 42, 09, 5 N.; 62 17 W. Shortly after noon on coming on deck from the dining room I saw the bird and watched it for nearly half an hour. It kept within a few yards (probably five or ten yards) of the ship. Sometimes it would drop back a little, and we wondered if it were not exhausted. A passenger who was on deck while I was at dinner said that while the bird was still alongside he had been watching it for an hour. After this I lost sight of it and supposed it was unable to keep up, but after an interval of about an hour I saw it again (presumably the same bird) and watched it for ten or fifteen minutes. It is quite possible that for a time it was resting somewhere on the ship. The weather was fair and there was no apparent reason for its flying so far from land.

E. L. MOSELEY.

A BROWN CREEPER'S SPIRAL FLIGHT. During the mating season one often catches glimpses of love-making among birds. At this time the male is frequently seen in playful pursuit of the female who, by short flights, leads him from limb to limb and tree to tree. It was on March 9, 1904, in the valley of Darby Creek, Delaware county, Pa., that I saw two Brown Creepers engaged in this game of tag. In my experience the Brown Creeper always alights near the base of a tree trunk and then works upward, his course being a spiral one—he travels round and round as he climbs upward. In the pursuit I speak of this same program was carried out, only instead of climbing up the trunk the birds would fly up. They alighted near each other upon the tree, then number one would take wing and fly upward, describing one or two complete spirals about the trunk and again alight upon it with number two following in close pursuit. To travel in a spiral course seemed to be such a well formed habit that they could not get away from it. It was not simply a chance flight, for I saw it repeated again and again.

CHRESWELL J. HUNT.

CEDAR WAXWINGS AS SAPSUCKERS. Toward the end of March, 1906, a sunny spot along the south wall of Blair Hall was frequented